

## Albany Register.

U. S. Official Paper for Oregon.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1873.

## Mormons Banned.

The proposition to send a Commission to Utah to investigate the Mormon question has wonderfully elated the Saints and correspondingly depressed the Gentiles. The priesthood are inspired with a new confidence in their ability to yet circumvent the Government and maintain Mormon power. At least it will give them time to gather up their energies and prepare the way for stronger and more effectual resistance. It is already conjectured that no more legislation, as asked by the President relative to the jurisdiction of Federal and Territorial authorities, will be granted by the present Congress. Laws should be enacted pointing out clearly the jurisdiction of courts appointed by Federal authority, defining also the extent of Legislative authority in Territories; for it is well known that the Legislature of Utah has superseded its authority by creating jurisdictions of its own. Then, too, in selecting grand and petit jurors, the interests of Mormondom, as against acts of Congress obnoxious to them, have guided in their selection. They have thus ignored and treated with contempt and put at defiance the Federal authority, and legislation was necessary in order to bring these things to a definite issue. The government policy towards the Mormons has been strangely weak, inconsistent and vacillating all along. In effect, they have been more highly favored than any other class of criminals against Federal authority. They have committed all sorts of crimes, from treason to murder, and while these offenses have been punished promptly in other places, here they have gone unpunished. This is not because the people do not wish the laws against polygamy enforced in Utah—the moral sense of the nation condemns the lecherous iniquity, and desires its suppression; but there have always been just enough men in Congress to defeat any effort in that direction. They begin to cry out, "Religious persecution!" and so tender are we as a people in this direction, that a plea from that quarter seems to disarm us. "Religious persecution! why, our fathers fled from it;" and this thought subsides us. We forget that that religion which inculcates sentiments and enforces rites which are condemned by the enlightened moral sense of Christendom, is paganism, and an enemy to civilized government. The Indian upon the reservation must submit his grievances to the law established for his government, and not take judgment into his own hands, and, as his religion would dictate, render blood for blood. If the Hindoo were here, or the cannibal, their barbarous rites of murder would not be tolerated by the Government for a moment. The cry of religious persecution would not stay the hand of prevention. Now what is polygamy but a barbarous institution, opposed in its nature, and in its inhumanities, to all ideas of enlightened civilization? It is a relic of the dark ages, opposed to chastity, is the great Babylon of

American civilization. Like the Arab of Asia, to rob and murder is no violation of its creed, if performed upon an enemy; for its hand is against every man. Polygamy should be suppressed. The Government owes it to the people to suppress it. If the laws against bigamy are enforced in other places, so should they be in Utah. If the Government compels men to obey the laws in other Territories, so should men be compelled to obey the laws in Utah. If legislation is necessary to crush out the barbarous institution, Congress should have backbone to make it, and the Executive courage to enforce it.

Honolulu dates to January 25th, report King Lunallis as having proposed several important amendments to the constitution. The first is to separate the Legislature into two branches—Nobles and Representatives. He proposed free suffrage, and asks that the Attorney General shall no longer be a member of the Cabinet. The *Commercial Advertiser* suggests that the King should visit the United States in person, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of reciprocity with our Government. Official correspondence is published showing that our Secretary of the Navy ordered the flagship California to Honolulu to convey the late King to the United States.

The political cauldron at Quebec, Canada, has been allowed to get too hot. At the nomination of a member for Quebec, on the 24th inst., for the Provincial House of Assembly, it bubbled out into a fierce riot between the Conservatives and the adherents of the candidate of the National party. Pistols, knives and clubs were freely used. About 3,000 persons took a hand in it. The riot lasted an hour and a half, resulting in the killing of two and wounding of many. It was thought many of the latter would die. The National party were whipped.

It is said that prominent firms in Chicago and New York hold more than a million dollars of the paper of the Zion's Co-operative Institution, and influenced by that interest have become lobbyists in behalf of the polygamous church. Over \$400,000 of the tithing fund of the Church, too, is reported on reliable authority to have been remitted to Mormon agents at Washington during the late agitation.

Bogy, the newly-elected United States Senator from Missouri, was one of the dignitaries of the Board of Aldermen, of St. Louis, at the time of his election. He could not very well fill both positions, and so, after mature deliberation, doubtless, ventured to resign the position of Alderman.

At a preachers' meeting in New York, not long since, one of them expressed great concern because hell was not heard about as much as in former times. We think he could hear enough about it out this way. It is used with many where morals and brains fail to supply better language.

A memorial is being signed asking the Government to turn the waters of the Colorado river into the Colorado Desert and make it an inland sea. It remains to be seen whether the Government will so (e)as it.

## The State Temperance Alliance.

The Temperance Alliance, which met at Salem last week, to say the best of it, acted in a very foolish and intemperate manner. It seems to have accomplished nothing more effectually than the sacrifice of its own respectability. Though it possessed a large body, it lacked the more important essential of a well organized, harmoniously developed mind. In other words, the tests of qualification of admission to the Alliance, were apparently not clearly defined, if defined at all, and the objects of the Alliance were not clearly pointed out and understood. The result was confusion, wrangling and shameful discord when the Committee on Credentials came to make its report. The Alliance would have probably organized without inharmoniousness, however, had not a delegation of Woman Suffragists, headed by Mrs. Duniway—whose connection with the Alliance of last year was vividly remembered—presented themselves for admission. They were regarded as coming to the Alliance more for the purpose of rendering it subservient to the promotion of the Suffrage cause, than for the good of temperance; and those who had become disgusted with the efforts of Mrs. Duniway and her allies in the Alliance of last year in this direction, were determined the Woman Suffrage delegation should not be admitted. The fault of the Alliance was in not having the test of membership qualification determined beforehand, and presented in the call for the Alliance. This would have prevented, possibly, the scene that now ensued; but this was not done, and so when the Committee on Credentials reported on Thursday afternoon, they reported against admitting the Woman Suffrage delegation. If the scene that then transpired is correctly reported by the Salem and Portland papers, it was in a high degree both ludicrous and shameful. Mrs. Duniway and Judge Thornton were the most conspicuous actors in the row of words and jestures and grimaces that then transpired, Mrs. Duniway with a long pencil and a flexible mouth doing much more than her share, so much so that the Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to put her out; but happily that alternative was not resorted to. Confusion and disorder reigned in the session for some time; but the report of the committee was adopted, and the Suffragists excluded. The next day, Friday, Mrs. Duniway was admitted into the Alliance as a delegate at large, by resolution. This was followed by the formal withdrawal of a large number of delegates, who repaired to the Capital Lodge Hall in that city and organized themselves into a State Temperance Union. We hardly deem it worth while to follow these two bodies through their proceedings any farther. No doubt they were good enough, but they were not the result of the harmonious action and co-operation, and singleness of purpose, which should characterize the workings of the temperance element.

It is reported that two of Wisconsin's ex-Congressmen are in the wood, chopping logs at \$30 per month. Doubtless they do more good there than they ever did in Congress. At any rate, nobody will complain if they "grind their own axes," now.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Letters from Madrid to the 24th, state that an Alfonsist rising is anticipated. There was great anxiety in consequence.

Don Carlos at last accounts was at Vera, in Navarre. He issued a proclamation on the 17th inst., calling on the national troops to come to their king.

In Madrid, on the 23d inst., excitement was increasing among the Insurrectionists. Red Republicans were urging extreme measures. The Carlists were very active.

Minister Sickles gave a reception last Saturday evening in Madrid, which was attended by Castelar and leading diplomats and men of letters in the city. Several representatives of the Spanish nobility were present.

In commenting on the Pomeroy Senatorial case, the *London Telegraph* says, "so long as America can boast of a free press and find Yorks in each State, we shall not despair of American institutions."

Families were leaving Madrid, Spain, on the 20th, in anticipation of disturbances in the city.

A statue of Washington has been placed in the facade of the Hall in Barcelona, Spain.

The people generally, of Havana favor the Republic of Spain.

## EASTERN NEWS.

The Senate has directed the Secretary of the Treasury to report upon the expediency of erecting a lighthouse at the mouth of the Umpqua river in this State.

At various points in New England on last Monday the thermometer ranged from 20 to 30 degrees below zero.

Two murders were reported at New York last Monday. The first occurred at Burnside, Conn. An old man, Ira Bliss, aged 72, station agent, was murdered while on his way home by two youths, aged 18 and 19 years respectively. They beat him to death and robbed him of \$24 and a watch. The other was a wealthy resident of Bethlehem, Penn., named Monroe Snyder. A villain had followed him on the train from New York and when he left the train at Bethlehem followed him and killed him with a sand-bag, throwing the body into Monocay creek. The assassin had not been apprehended.

Two brothers, Tom and Henry Wagner, were burned to death on the 20th, by falling into a sugar vat in Jersey City.

A special from Washington on the 21st inst., says President Grant has sent a confidential document to the Senate, showing the necessity for ratifying the treaty extending stipulations of the treaty with Mexico, and its reference to the Joint Claim Commissioners.

A Kentucky man has been married in the same house, and by the same minister, to four sisters.

One hundred square miles of land have been bought in Iowa by George Grant, a London merchant, for a colony of emigrants.

Theodore Brown was convicted at Indianapolis, Ind., for the murder of his wife in December last, and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years.

The Indiana Senate on the 20th inst., passed the temperance bill, by a vote of 30 to 19. It previously passed the House, and now awaits the Governor's signature. It is similar to the Ohio law.

At Montgomery, Ala., Speaker Parsons and Representative Williams, both colored Republicans, have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to prevent the election of a United States Senator on the second Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature. They gave bail.

Mrs. E. O. G. Willard, an advocate of Woman's Rights, died at her residence in Chicago on Saturday last of heart disease.

It is reported that on Saturday last four thousand dollars worth of bonds and coupons were stolen from the house of Vice President Colfax in Washington.

Butler was to defend Ames before the House.

Oakes Ames is preparing a statement giving what is declared his whole connection with the Credit Mobilier job.

At Savannah, Ga., on the 21st inst., a fire destroyed six buildings and two stables. Falling walls killed one fireman and wounded another.

The Dent homestead, owned by President Grant, six miles from St. Louis, was burned on the 21st.

The entire business portion of St. Petersburg, Pa., was consumed on the night of the 21st. Loss, about \$100,000. Explosion of a kerosene lamp caused the fire.

Washington's birthday was generally observed in New York City, business being suspended. The United Order of American Mechanics paraded the streets, some 5,000 being in the procession. The day was observed also in Boston and Philadelphia.

Some 4,000 people witnessed the hanging of Robert Champion, (colored) for the murder of his wife, at Fayette, Mo., on the 21st.

A terrible double murder and suicide was committed near Wausau, Minn., on the 17th inst. A man named Ruff, having supplanted one Buser in the affections of his wife, and having lived with her for some time, was, with the woman indicted for adultery. On the 17th, the two decided upon a bloody escape from the law, and Ruff cut the throat of the woman, hung the child and then killed himself. All were found dead bathed in blood.

It is reported that subscriptions public and private in Pennsylvania towards the Centennial Commission, will amount to \$4,000,000.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill in Congress, among other items appropriates \$20,000 for Lower Willamette, and \$3,000 for Upper Willamette.

Washington's birthday was observed in Washington.

The President has called an extra session of the Senate for March 4th.

At Bethlehem, Pa., on the night of the 21st, Monroe Snyder was murdered and his body thrown into the river. His money, the object.

On the 23d inst. it was thought that not even a majority of the members of the House of Representatives would vote for the expulsion of Ames, much less a two-thirds vote. Some members were in favor of a general resolution of censure applying to all members who had been interested in the Mobilier.

It is thought no further serious effort is contemplated for this session of Congress in behalf of the postal telegraph scheme, all the efforts having collapsed.

Extensive preparations are making for inauguration ceremonies.